Amendments to the Claims:

1-75 (canceled).

76. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:

a device including a tissue interface surface;

at least a first and a second energy delivery member coupled to the device, wherein the first and second energy delivery members deliver different types of energy; and

a cooling member coupled to the device.

77. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the first energy delivery member is a first RF electrode.

78. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the first energy delivery member is a light delivery device.

79. (new) The apparatus of claim 78, further comprising:

a second RF electrode coupled to the device.

80. (new) The apparatus of claim 79, wherein the first and second RF electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

81. (new) The apparatus of claim 78, further comprising:

a feedback control coupled to at least one of the cooling member, the first RF electrode and the light delivery device.

82. (new) The apparatus of claim 77, wherein the cooling member is configured to deliver a controllable amount of cooling fluidic medium to the tissue interface surface.

83. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the cooling member is configured to cool the tissue interface surface.

84. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the cooling member is configured to evaporatively cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface and conductively cool a skin surface in contact with the tissue interface surface.

85. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:

an assembly including a tissue interface surface;

an electromagnetic energy device coupled to the assembly, the electromagnetic energy device including at least first and second energy delivery devices coupled to a distal portion of the assembly, wherein the first and second energy delivery devices deliver different types of energy;

a cooling member coupled to the assembly and configured to provide cooling to at least a portion of the tissue interface surface; and

an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one of the energy delivery devices.

86. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the first energy delivery device is a first RF electrode.

87. (new) The apparatus of claim 130, wherein the second energy delivery device is a light delivery device.

88. (new) The apparatus of claim 87, further comprising:

a second RF electrode coupled to the assembly.

89. (new) The apparatus of claim 88, wherein the first and second RF electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

90. (new) The apparatus of claim 87, further comprising:

a feedback control coupled to at least one of the cooling member, the first RF electrode and the light delivery device.

91. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is configured to deliver a controllable amount of cooling fluidic medium to a back surface of the tissue interface surface.

92. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is configured to cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface.

93. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is configured to evaporatively cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface and conductively cool a skin surface in contact with the tissue interface surface.

94. (new) The apparatus of claim 93, wherein the cooling member utilizes fluid to cool the first RF electrode and conductively cool a skin surface in thermal contact with the tissue interface surface.

95. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:

a device including a tissue interface surface;

at least first and second RF electrodes and a light delivery device coupled to the device; and

a cooling member coupled to the device.

96. (new) The apparatus of claim 95, wherein the first and second RF electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

97. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:

a device including a tissue interface surface made at least partially of a material that transmits light;

an electromagnetic energy device including at least a first RF electrode and a light delivery device coupled to the device; and

a cooling member coupled to the device.

98. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:

a second RF electrode.

99. (new) The apparatus of claim 98, wherein the first and second RF electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

100. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:

an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one of the first RF electrode, the cooling member and the light delivery device.

101. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:

a sensor coupled to at least one of the first RF electrode, the cooling member and the light delivery device.

102. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:

a light energy source coupled to the light delivery device.

103. (new) The apparatus of claim 102, wherein the light energy source is a coherent light source.

104. (new) The apparatus of claim 102, wherein the light energy source is an incoherent light source.

105. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
an RF generator coupled to the first RF electrode.

106. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
a device including a tissue interface surface made of a material that transmits light;
a pair of bi-polar RF electrodes coupled to the tissue interface surface;
a light delivery device coupled to the device and positioned to transmit light through the tissue interface surface.

107. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one of the pair of bi-polar RF electrodes, the cooling member and the light delivery device.

108. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
a sensor coupled to at least one of the RF electrode, the cooling member and the light delivery device.

109. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
a light energy source coupled to the light delivery device.

110. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, wherein the light energy source is a coherent light source.

111. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, wherein the light energy source is an incoherent light source.

112. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
an RF generator coupled to the RF electrode.

113. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface, comprising:

providing an energy source;

producing energy from the energy source;

creating a reverse thermal gradient through the skin epidermis surface where a temperature of the skin epidermis surface is lower than the selected collagen containing tissue site; and

delivering energy from the energy source through the skin epidermis surface to the selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce collagen formation in the selected collagen containing tissue site, minimizing cellular necrosis of the skin epidermis surface and creating a tissue effect at the skin epidermis surface.

114. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface, comprising:

providing an energy source;

producing energy from the energy source;

delivering energy from the energy source through the skin epidermis surface to the selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a formation of new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a second degree burn created on the skin epidermis surface; and

creating a tissue effect at the epidermal skin surface.

115. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface, comprising:

providing an energy source with an energy delivery surface;

positioning the energy delivery surface on the epidermis skin surface;

creating a reverse thermal gradient through the epidermis skin surface sufficiently to induce a formation of new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a second degree burn created on the skin epidermis surface, wherein a temperature of the skin epidermis surface is lower than the collagen containing tissue site; and creating a tissue effect at the epidermis skin surface.

116. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:

providing a treatment apparatus that includes at least a first RF electrode;

creating a reverse thermal gradient through a skin surface where a temperature of the skin epidermis surface is lower than tissue underlying the skin surface; and

delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through the skin surface to the tissue underlying the skin surface for a sufficient time to create a desired tissue effect while minimizing cellular necrosis of the skin surface.

117. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the treatment apparatus includes a light delivery device.

118. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is dermal remodeling.

119. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is skin tightening.

120. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is wrinkle reduction.

121. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is elastosis reduction.

122. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is scar reduction.

123. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is hair follicle modification.

124. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is modification of contour irregularities of a skin surface.

125. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is a creation of scar or nascent collagen.

126. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:

providing a treatment apparatus that includes at least a first RF electrode;

delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through a skin surface to a selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a formation of new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a second degree burn created on the skin surface;

modifying at least a portion of the skin surface.

127. (new) The method of claim 126, wherein the treatment apparatus includes a light delivery device coupled to a device.

128. (new) A method for creating a tissue effect, comprising:

providing a treatment apparatus that includes energy delivery surface and at least a first RF electrode;

coupling the energy delivery surface with an external surface of the skin;

creating a reverse thermal gradient through a surface of the skin while heating underlying collagen containing tissue, wherein a temperature of the external skin surface is lower than a temperature of the underlying collagen containing tissue;

delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through a skin surface to a selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a formation of new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a second degree burn created on the skin surface; and

creating a desired tissue effect.

129. (new) The method of claim 128, wherein the treatment apparatus includes a light delivery device.

130. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:

providing a treatment apparatus that includes an energy delivery surface and at least a first RF electrode;

reducing a temperature of a collagen containing tissue site below a skin surface creating a thermal injury to at least a portion of the collagen in the collagen containing tissue site with a minimal cellular destruction in the epidermis; and

inducing scar collagen formation.

131. (new) The method of claim 130, wherein the treatment apparatus includes a light delivery device.

132. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:

providing a treatment apparatus that includes an energy delivery surface and at least a first RF electrode;

coupling the energy delivery surface with a skin surface;

creating a reverse thermal gradient through the skin surface to sufficiently heat an underlying collagen containing tissue, wherein a temperature of the skin surface is lower than a temperature of the underlying collagen containing tissue;

delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through the skin surface to the tissue underlying the skin surface for a sufficient time to induce scar collagen formation while minimizing cellular necrosis of the skin surface.

133. (new) The method of claim 132, wherein the treatment apparatus includes a light delivery device.